



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁷ : C12Q 1/68, C12P 19/34, C12N 15/63	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/14282
		(43) International Publication Date: 16 March 2000 (16.03.00)
<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/20047</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 31 August 1999 (31.08.99)</p> <p>(30) Priority Data: 60/099,147 4 September 1998 (04.09.98) US</p> <p>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): LYNX THERAPEUTICS, INC. [US/US], 25861 Industrial Boulevard, Hayward, CA 94545 (US).</p> <p>(72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): BRENNER, Sydney [GB/GB], 17B Street, Edwards Passage, Cambridge CB2 3PJ (GB).</p> <p>(74) Agents: DEHLINGER, Peter, J. et al.; Dehlinger & Associates, P.O. Box 60850, Palo Alto, CA 94306-0850 (US).</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: JP, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).</p> <p>Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i></p>
(54) Title: METHOD OF SCREENING FOR GENETIC POLYMORPHISM		
<p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>Method and materials are provided for screening for genetic polymorphism in a test population of DNA fragments. Heteroduplexes are formed between members of a test DNA population and their corresponding complements from a reference DNA population. Perfectly matched heteroduplexes are destroyed or separated from those containing mismatched sequences. Preferably, perfectly matched heteroduplexes are digested by a single stranded exonuclease which requires double stranded DNA as a substrate, such as E. coli exonuclease III. Amplicons are formed from mismatched heteroduplexes, preferably by extending the partially digested duplexes after treatment with exonuclease III followed by PCR amplification. The resulting amplicons are inserted into a cloning vector which is used to transform a bacterial host. After host cells are plated and allowed to form colonies, clones are picked and sequenced to identify DNA fragments containing polymorphic sequences.</p>		